



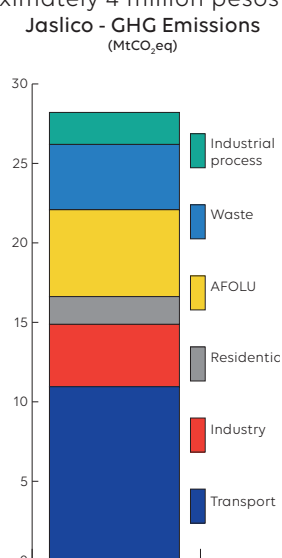
## The administration sets the example in terms of carbon footprint reduction

The State of Jalisco, a member of the Under2 Coalition, has made a commitment to reduce its emissions by 80 to 95% by 2050. Jalisco has several major tools ([click here for the video](#)) for its climate policy with the adoption of the 2015 climate change action law, which enabled the implementation of the [inter-institutional commission](#) to coordinate and implement its climate policy, and finally [an Energy Agency](#) whose mission is to ensure security and energy efficiency and the production of clean energy. Its 2018 action plan, drawn up following a [wide public consultation](#), estimates GHG emissions in 2014 at 28.4MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq, also taking into account land use-related emissions and distributed as follows: energy 60% (16.9MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq), Agriculture, Forest and Other Land Used (AFOLU) 19% (5.5MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq), waste 14% (4.1MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq) and industrial processes 7% (2MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq). Transport alone represents 39% of Jalisco's total emissions. Per capita emissions reached 3.63tCO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2014, compared with a national average of 4.16tCO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2013 (INECC, 2015).

### • JALISCO – ADMINISTRATION: A PRIORITY TO LIMIT GHG EMISSIONS •

In 2014, Jalisco was one of the two Federal States that benefited from the "Low Carbon States of Mexico" pilot programme, which aims to support them for one year for the elaboration of an emissions management plan for their administration (issued in 2016) and to provide them with means to achieve significant savings on energy costs, to reduce its emissions due to energy combustion by 40% by 2018 (compared to 2013). The energy efficiency measures taken following this project and introduced in the public administration represent savings equivalent to the electricity used during a one-year period in 2794 homes, or to stopping the traffic of nearly 4000 private cars each day. The savings made for an optimal use of electricity in public buildings represent approximately 4 million pesos per year.

In 2017, efforts were focused on the replacement of traditional lights by LED-type lights in the installations of the Ministry of Culture (SC), the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Works (SIOP), and the Mobility Secretariat (SEMOV). With these



MAIN SOURCES:  
[JALISCO STATE'S ACTION PLAN TO TACKLE CLIMATE CHANGE 2015-2018](#)  
[TOOLS OF JALISCO'S CLIMATE POLICY](#)

measures, the government plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the energy consumption of public installations by approximately 20% by the end of 2018, compared to 2014.

### • PROMOTING SILVOPASTORAL LIVESTOCK FARMING TO REDUCE THE CARBON FOOTPRINT OF LIVESTOCK •

The State of Jalisco is the second with the largest rate of deforestation, with 522,000ha lost and 493,000ha degraded between 1993 and 2012 (CONAFOR, 2016). The AFOLU sector is responsible for 19% of the GHG emissions of the territory. 65% of these emissions come from [livestock farming](#) and in particular swine and cattle farming, which accounts for 95% of emissions related to enteric fermentation. To reduce these emissions, Jalisco has been banking on the increase of silvopastoral livestock farming and on the conservation of pasture biodiversity since 2016. In collaboration with 36 municipalities grouped together in associations of municipalities for sustainable development and with the University of Guadalajara as a technical partner, 22 projects have already been launched for which the State of Jalisco finances half of the costs, up to 200,000 USD. In addition, via a REDD payment system, the State supports the implementation of [low-carbon rural development projects](#) in the coastal basins: preservation of the fauna and flora, conservation agriculture and agroforestry, etc.